UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/826,219	04/04/2001	Roni Korenshtein	004411.P003	2469

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EXAMINER
ZHOU, TING

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2173	6

DATE MAILED: 11/21/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

		Application No.		Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		09/826,219		KORENSHTEIN, RONI
		Examiner		Art Unit
		Ting Zhou		2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____ .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.　　2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-20_ is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-20_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _4 April 2001_ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

　　If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

　　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

　　a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)　　　　　　4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)　　5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .　　6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington,* 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

1.   Claims 1-20 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of

obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-19 of copending

Application No. 09/826,220. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not

patentably distinct from each other because the claims in the application contain components of

the claims in the copending Application No. 09/826,220. The main difference between the

applications is the use of sub-component prerequisite pages throughout Application No.

09/826,220, instead of prerequisite pages in Application No. 09/826,219. The claims in

Application No. 09/826,219 are broader versions of the claims in Application No. 09/826,220.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting

claims have not in fact been patented.

Drawings

1.   The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they

include the following reference sign(s) not mentioned in the description: Note reference

characters "400" and "480" in Figure 4, "600" and "670" in Figure 6, "820" in Figure 8, "1430"

in Figure 14B and "1715" and "1721" in Figure 17.

2.   Applicant is required to submit a proposed drawing correction of the above noted

deficiencies (preferably in red ink) in reply to this Office action. However, formal correction of

the noted defect may be deferred until after the examiner has considered the proposed drawing

correction. Failure to timely submit the proposed drawing correction will result in the

abandonment of the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3.   Claims 1, 7-11, 17, 18 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Miller et al. U.S. Patent 5,550,968.

Referring to claims 1, 10 and 20, Miller et al. teach a method, system and machine readable medium for providing information regarding pages of a graphical user interface (GUI) (column 2, lines 9-11) that are prerequisites to other pages of the GUI. Specifically, in column 2, lines 30-60, they teach identifying one or more prerequisite pages (controls of windows) associated with a request to display a destination page (records and information in the database), determine which sub-component (security controls subclass) of the one or more sub-components is a decider sub-component capable of confirming whether or not requirements of the identified prerequisite page (password access) has been satisfied, determining whether or not requirements of the identified prerequisite page have been satisfied (password match) and causing the output of the destination page to be displayed if the requirements have been satisfied, otherwise causing the prerequisite page having the unsatisfied requirements to be displayed. This can further be seen in Figure 6.

Referring to claims 7 and 17, Miller et al. teach modifying the prerequisite information without recompilation of software code. The prerequisite information (determining step) can be changed from password entry to checking user identification for authorization level, to checking the level of access permitted by workstations, as recited in column 3, lines 50-56.

Referring to claim 8, Miller et al. teach a page prerequisite object (determining means) verifying whether all the requirements have been satisfied (validity of password), as recited in column 3, lines 15-19.

Referring to claims 9 and 18, Miller et al. teach dynamically associating the page objects (information contained in the records) and the page prerequisite objects (determining means for verifying passwords) with each other (column 9, lines 9-14). This can further be seen in Figure 6, where the employee's information (name, phone, address) is associated with her access password.

Referring to claim 11, Miller et al. teach, in column 2, lines 30-60, identification of prerequisite pages (controls of windows) associated with the destination page (records and information in the database), determination of which sub-component (security controls subclass) of the one or more sub-components is a decider sub-component capable of confirming whether or not requirements of the identified prerequisite page (password access) has been satisfied.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 2 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miller et

al. U.S. Patent 5,550,968, as applied to claims 1 and 10 above, and further in view of Feldman

U.S. Patent 6,154,741.

Referring to claims 2 and 12, while Miller et al. teach all of the limitations as applied to

the claims above, they fail to teach storing the information in a Java file. Feldman teaches an

access control system and method similar to that of Miller et al. In addition, he further teaches

controlling access to pages (information) through the use of prerequisite information (unique

identifier) (column 2, lines 47-63) via Java files, as recited in column 13, lines 19-21. It would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Miller et al. and

Feldman before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the GUI of Miller et al. to

include the Java files taught by Feldman. One would have been motivated to make such a

combination in order to give users versatility in being able to implement the access control

interface with various different software languages.

5.   Claims 3-5, 13-15 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Miller et al. U.S. Patent 5,550,968, as applied to claims 1 and 10 above, and further in view of

Newman et al. U.S. Patent 5,983,245.

Referring to claims 3 and 13, while Miller et al. teach all of the limitations as applied to

the claims above, they fail to teach support for hierarchical relationships of prerequisite pages.

Newman et al. teach a graphical user interface similar to that of Miller et al. In addition,

Newman et al. teach a method and system for generating universal resource locator (URL)

menus containing hierarchical relationships for the HTML files they contain (column 2, lines 60-62). As can be seen from Figure 1, the method iterates through the identified pages in a predetermined order (file1.html homepage, file2.html, file3.html, etc.) wherein the second page is dependent upon the first page and so on. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Miller et al. and Newman et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the GUI taught by Miller et al. to include the hierarchical relationships of Newman et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to provide a higher level of security for the database's information. By having nested relationships between pages where each subsequent page depends upon the previous page satisfying some criteria, sensitive information can be protected against unauthorized access by users.

Referring to claims 4 and 14, while Miller et al. teach all of the limitations as applied to the claims above, they fail to teach the request to display the destination page comprising of a HTTP request and wherein the pages of the GUI comprising web pages. Newman et al. teach the GUI comprising of web pages and HTTP requests, as evident from the homepage shown in Figure 3 and as recited in column 10, lines 35-43. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Miller et al. and Newman before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the GUI taught by Miller et al. to include the web pages of Newman et al. It would have been advantageous for one to utilize such a combination because the Internet is growing at such a fast rate and this would allow the security controls of sensitive information to apply to information transmitted via web pages on the Internet.

Referring to claims 5 and 15, while Miller et al. teach all of the limitations as applied to the claims above, they fail to teach the identification of a prerequisite property comprising a string identifying the one or more prerequisite pages. Newman et al. teach a string identifying the one or more prerequisite pages (html files), as recited in column 10, lines 35-43 and 51-58. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Miller et al. and Newman et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the GUI taught by Miller et al. to include the prerequisite string of Newman et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow users to view all of the prerequisite pages for a particular page of the GUI.

Referring to claim 19, while Miller et al. teach a method for identifying one or more prerequisite pages associated with a properties file (information in database) and determining whether requirements have been satisfied and causing the output of the requested page to be displayed if all the requirements have been satisfied (column 2, lines 30-60), as applied to claim 1 above, they fail to specifically teach the method capable of being applied to web pages. Newman et al. teach the use of prerequisite web pages (html files) for web sites on the Internet, as shown in Figure 1. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Miller et al. and Newman et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the method taught by Miller et al. to apply to the web pages of Newman et al. It would have been advantageous for one to utilize such a combination because the Internet is growing at such a fast rate and this would allow the security controls of sensitive information to apply to information transmitted via web pages on the Internet.

6.   Claims 6 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miller et

al. U.S. Patent 5,550,968, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Kirk et al. U.S.

Patent 5,768,578.

Referring to claims 6 and 16, while Miller et al. teach all of the limitations as applied to

the claims above, they fail to teach the prerequisite information structured as attribute-value

pairs. Kirk et al. teach a user interface for retrieving information similar to that of Miller et al.

In addition, they further teach expressing information as attribute value pairs, as recited in

column 29, lines 42-57. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the

teachings of Miller et al. and Kirk et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify

the page prerequisite user interface taught by Miller et al. to include the attribute-value pairs of

Kirk et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to easily

associate and identify every page with its prerequisite pages.

7.   The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered

pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider

these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach

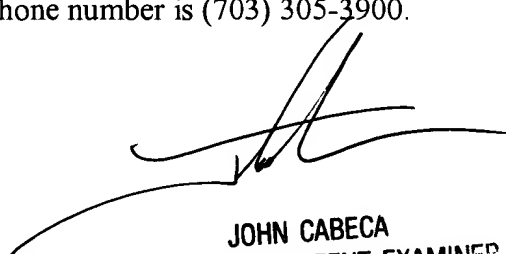electronic books with similar mechanisms for note taking and retrieval.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ting Zhou whose telephone number is (703) 305-0328. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:00am - 3:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (703) 308-3116. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

TZ
November 12, 2003

JOHN CABECA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 21..